of 10 and 20 have been incarcerated for intemperance and other crimes. A number of interesting cases of hopeful reform were reported of fathers and mothers, wives and husbands.

Sunday morning Commodore J. C. Stovena's yacht Maria, bound to the eastward, when passing through Hurl Gate, struck on the Gridiron Rock, and it being ebb tide and nearly low water, could not be got off without assistance. Accordingly an order was dispatched for a steam-tug, and the Ajax, Capt. Thomas, was obtained. In the interior a sloop with oil casks came alongelde for the purpose of buoying her up as the water recoded. When near the next high water Capt. Thomas arrived and immediately hauled her off, and towed her back to Hoboken. The Maria had no pilot on board when sttempting to pass through the Gate.
What amount of damage she sustained has not been learned; although some leak has probably been occaned, as also appeared rather seen towing her at an exceedingly rapid rate.

" Sovereign of the Seas" is the name finally adopted by Mr. McKay for his new clippership. The first ship of this name was but tin Woolwich Dock-yard in 1637, and was then the largest vessel which had ever belonged to the English navy. She was pierced for 126 gune, but only mounted 100; had three decks, and was of 1,637 tuns. Though nearly 700 tuns less than her modern namesake, yet we have no doubt she loomed nearly twice as large to the eye. A view of them together would show how great has been the improvement in naval architecture in a couple of cen. turics. As will be seen in our advertising columns, she is announced, by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., to sail for San Francisco about the 15th July.

A new ship, 600 tuns carpenter's measurement, and 536 tuns register, built at Sag Harbor by Willets & Bishop, was towed to the City on Sunday, by steam-tug Telegraph, Capt. Duvall. She had no mate, no name, and no master; and was sent on the builder's certificate to Willets & Son, of New-York She came by way of Long Island Sound.

SALTING DOWN THE DUST .- Messrs. Editors: Having seen salt water used for street-sprink. ling, and knowing that one cart will more effectually lay the dust than ten using Croton water, I would suggest the trial of the same article here as a matter of comfort as well as economy. You will find the salt packs the dust so effectually that no wind will raise it. After once thoroughly salting, an occasional visit with the sprinkler thoroughly salting, an occasional visit with the sprinkler is all that is necessary. Salt well sown or sprinkled about the streets would be much cheaper than the present method. A few barrels just now in the Park would fix the sand at once, which the workmen have raked and sprinkled for the last three weeks, and yet it won't stay still. Any person who visits Synacuse will observe the effect of the salt water in packing the dust. Sea water not being as salt as the Synacuse water, of course more would be necessary; but salt in bulk would be less expensive than the present practice, and perhaps cheaper than sea water. Think of it—Try it.

The above sugestions are worth a practical trial-The idea, however, is not new. Cambridgeport, Bos-ton, and we believe other Eastern cities, are thus sprinkled, with excellent effect.

DIRTY STREETS .- Can you tell us, Messrs. Editors, whether nothing more effectual can be done toward cleansing the streets of this City? Why is It that our elster City of Philadelphia furnishes a model of cleanliness, while New-York, in like proportion, presents a miracle of dust and dirt? Have the City authorities no power to demand from every proprietor of a dwelling, or shop, a small tribute to personal and public good, by requiring each one to keep the pavement opposite his own premises daily swept and washed? Such an ordinance would multiply the use of scrubbing-brushes a thousand fold, and do more than almost anybrushes a thousand fold, and do more than almost acything that could be named to convert this City Into a Paradise. Let the Street Inspectors look well to their important duties. Let the walks within and around our public squares be thoroughly washed. Let the unsignily piles of dirt which sometimes greet the eye in our streets be removed. Let the clouds of dust necessarily arising from multitudes of omnibuses, and from the improvement upon our public thoroughfares be effectually laid, by torrents of good old Croton water; and them, Messra Editors, may we gain for New York the proud preëmicence in the depar ment of cleanliness, which we are disposed to claim for her in all other things.

One of Many.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS .- Editor of Tribune: The meetings of the East River Society on Sunday were addressed by Lucien Burleigh, Mr. Foster of Maine, Dr. Gun, and other eminent speakers, and numbers signed the pledge. Mr. Burleigh delivered a masterly address at Market slip in the morning, which riveted the attention of the congregated masses, and at its conclusion a whole family came forward to the stand and signed the pledge. There was another large gath ering at Burling slip, addressed in an able manner by Mr. Foster and Abby; and after the meeting was ad-journed numbers came forward to the stand to attest their determination to rest satisfied with nothing short of a Maine Law, that will utterly abolish the traffic in alchehol, and many signed the piedge. President Buckman was at the foot of Delancy st, organizing the German branch of this Society, which is destined to have a great influence. They had an enthusiastic meeting, and energetic speeches in German were made; and new that the partiotic and intelligent Germans have commenced operations, it will soon be an important wing to the Temperance Army.

The meetings at the Hall in the evening were composed of intelligent citizens, about one half of which were ladies, who seem to be determined to do their part in redeeming this City from the scourge of intemperance.

N. Y. Z.

THE LIGHT-HOUSES AROUND NEW-York.-The management and condition of these iso. dated beacons of Commerce are matters of which the public know very little; so, we presume, a brief sketch of them will be interesting news to the public. Last year a Commission known as "The Light House Board," having the official sanction of the Government made a survey of all the lights, beacons and buoys along the coast. In their report, which has just come to light, we find the following in reference to this localfty. The picture is not especially flattering to those

who have ships and other property hereabout:

Naresink Lights.—James D. Hubbard, principal keep Naresink Lights.—James D. Hubbard, principal keeper. No vocation; was a farmer when made keeper; four assistants; only one of the four found there when he took charge, remains; the three others were dismissed by him without the authority or sanction of any case; no report made to the Collector of the changes; took charge of the light August 28, 1849. Tower of rubble stone; when built not known; present condition bad, in consequence of leaks, supposed to be owing to bad construction; a common black lead pencil was run igoue entirely, leaving bothing but sand. A copper-wire (French) conductor, painted, and placed very near heavy pieces of from railing. &c. Lights visited by Mr. Coggeshall about a month since, for lospection. The Collector and Mr. C. visited them last fail. No repairs or alterations made to towers for twenty months, and Collector and Mr. C, visited them last fall. No repairs or alterations made to towers for twenty menths, and keeper does not know for now long a time before that; walls of tower cracked, and many heak; three from hands around the towers to sustain them; dwellings repaired within a year. Repairs of revolving machinery made to a small extent last winter; stopped in consequence, as was supposed, of vioration of tower during a gale of wind. Apparatus, first order fixed lens, and second order revolving lens; Lepaute, of Paris, constructor; lenses put in lantern in 1840; apparatus tolerably clean, but, for want of system, not properly cared lor; mirrors broken, and in many cases out of adjustment; prisms injured in numerous places; repairs to apparatus made by the keeper generally; no other thems afforded for repairs; revolving machinery (clockwork) get out of order, and had to send for a milkeright, and then for a watchmaker; did not succeed. There is no one who knows how to adjust the mirrors when out; keeper does not think he can. Landens good; class plate; tolerably large; upper and lewer panes jointed. There were three broken panes of class in the lantern; glass put in ny glazing-pios and labs. Interior of the dume of the lantern avited red. lewer panes jointed. There were three broken panes of glass in the lantern; glass put in ay glazing pins and slats. Interior of the dome of the lantern painted red; should be white, to prevent the absorption of light. The catablishment is clean; it has just been painted. Towers recently whitewashed outside; whitewashed ordinarily once in two years. There are no elicellars; til is keep on lower floor of the tower. There are no store-rooms. Lanterns rather small; astragals horizon-

Received May 30, 1850, 1,252 gallons; on hand May

Received May 30, 1850, 1,252 gallons; on hand May 21, 1851, 316 gallons; consumption per year, including that used in dwelling, 265 gallons; sperm oil (winter), 513 gallons; whale oil (summer), 347 gallons; oil conference and sent away, 332 gallons.

The keeper keepe no daily account of expenditure, or lournal of any kind. Supplied once a year with oil, and occasionally twice with other articles. When short of supplies, applies to New-York; can get an answer in twenty four hours. Bad oil when lie took possession; returned it to Howkand when he came with supplies. Where oil generally had; sometimes good. Howkand decides upon the quality and quantity of oil to be left. Left to keeper's judgment when to commence the use of summer and winter oils. Has never tried winter oil in summer, but is satisfied that the winter oil makes the heat light always, when it is good. Chimneys not good; supe and size irregular. Burners, three and four concentre wicks. Burners of the and not tipped with ellow; they require repairs about once every three

months. Two spare lamps allowed, but not kept ready for use in the lantern or light room, they are kept in the machine-stop. They break from thirty to fifty chimneys, and ourn about sixty yards of wick per annum. Never trim during the night, except where by doll is used. Watch takes charge from fighting until twelve o'clock, and from twelve, to putting out in the morning. Principal keeper does not keep match; goes to bed at 9 P. M. Assistants call the relief watch by leaving the fights. No instructions framed and hung up to guide keepers and assistants; a copy of translated instructions for keeping lens light found, after a search for it. No meteorological or other journal kept. No means for replacing broken glass at night; three spare panes of glass on hand. When repairs are required, writes to the agent of the Collector to have them made. It would take half an hour to replace a lamp; none kept in the tweer, ready filled for use. Lights never have been out. Finds no difficulty in managing the lens light. No inready filled for use. Lights never have been out. Finds no difficulty in managing the lens light. No instructions given except the book referred to, and a short printed lett r, directing when to light up and when to put out, &c. Does not light up at sunset, because the and shop out of order. Lantern of revolving light contracted. Internal arrangement of the towers very bad. Keeper civil, and apparently anxious to gain information about his duties. He had no means of acquiring toformation. His predecessor remained only one hight after being relieved; the assistants remained some time, and were finally dismissed by the keeper himself. The chimneys to the lamps are not properly fitted. The ventilation-holes fitted with deors, and in such a manner as not to fulfill the requirements of the service. The door of the light-room requires to be kept open in the winter, to prevent the smoke from the stove from filling the lantern. No proper means for warming the filling the lantern. No proper means for warming the oil, and no alarum to the lamp, to give notice of any derangement to the valves. No system of supplies. Improper articles furelshed; no means to guard against imposition. Articles except wicks (Frinch) are generally had. When oil is bad, tries another tank, and erally bad. When oil is bad, tries another tank, and continues until the best of the lot is found. The best received of winter oil makes the best light, as shown by the wick, which did not char. Howland leaves jus what he pleases, for which the keeper has to receipt, and he refuses whatever he does not think proper to leave. Lighthout distants it to seven miles, and cannot be seen from the top of the light-bouse very frequently. These two light-houses proved themselves vasty superior to the Sandy Hook light, at equal and at greater distances. It would be difficult to institute anything like a just comparison of them, as they were seen from sea on the night of the day they were visited. Three keepers would be ample for these two lights. Place them in three watches; let one be on watch at stime, and if anything should occur, have one of the others called for the occasion, and continue until the difficulty

them in three watches; let one be on watch at a time, and if anything should occur, have one of the others called for the occasion, and continue until the difficulty is over. There is great inconsistency in having five keepers at Navesink, while there is only one at Sandy Hook. Three keepers at Navesink, under proper instructions and inspections, would keep the lights infinitely better then they are at present kept.

Sandy Hook Light House.—David J. Patterson, principal and only keeper; nires an assistant out of his own pay; no vocation at present. This keeper has charge of the two beacons in addition to the light-house—i2 lamps and reflectors in all; 18 twenty-one inch reflectors in the main tower; 7 old lamps and 14-inch reflectors; tower, bullt in 1702 of rubble stone, in remarkable preservation; does not leak—is not daup; mortar still good; very small annual repairs required on this to wer. Inspected by Mr. Coggeshall and the master of the buoy-boat. Repairs made on discilling house this spring, and just finished painting in every part, ceilings, floors, walls, &c.; in the tower from lower floor to the lantern, machinery, dome of lancern. Paint put on apparently in a great hurry, and in a wasteful manner. Repairs to lamps and burners, and to oil tabks when required by Captain Howland, of the oil vessel. One camp and burner left by Captain Howland. Lamps and burners placed in tre lancerns in 1842; several of the reflectors a little out of adjustment; seratched in cleaning; not very bright; fountains of the lamps dirty, and of an old pattern; burners bad and not clean; chimney holders are not well fixed—too loose—by which defect many chimneys are broken; no one to put reflectors in aljustment when out. Lantern fron; astragals large and not diagonal French plateglass, about 24 inches square; glazed and pinned; laterior of dome of lantern painted, but dirty and dark—said to have been painted four weeks since; ventilators bed and and permishently closed; keeps the back door to the lantern open all the time the l pinned; interior of dome of lantern painted, but dirty and dark—said to have been painted four weeks since; ventilators bad and permanently closed; keeps the back door to the lantern open all the time the lights are burning, to assist the ventilation. Tower whitewashed inside this spring; outside has not been whitewashed for two years; dwelling in good condition—no leaks; dwelling not clean—paint daubed over the dirt. Oil delivered by Captain Howland, May 26, summer oil 454 gallons; winter oil .98 gallons. West beacon, summer oil 182 gallons; winter oil .79 gallons. East beacon, summer oil 182 gallons; winter oil .79 gallons. Total for the 32 lamps and house 1,174 gallons; on hand for all, 79 gallons. Keeper took charge July 1, 1830. Last year oil bad—winter oil cut with a knife; obliged to use it best way he could; supplies delivered once a year by Captain Howland leaves what he pleases, and decides the quantity and quality of the articles; keeper objected to the tube glasses, and he gave ten more. Depends on the weather as to the kind of oil to use; discretion used in lighting; does not light at sunset, and extinguishes at daylight. Has printed instructions to tight to at sunset and put out assemire. Chase chimneys bad—complished of them to Captain Howland; burners of tin. Keeper has not been in charge a year, and cannot relifted a mount of supplies consumed; lemps never trimmed during the night; cleans up in the morning and gets ready for lighting; keeper absent when he pleases—business calls him once in a quarter; leaves the man he empl sys himself in charge of the light; does not ask permission to be absent; makes a written report once in three months, no time piece all swed; no thermometer or barometer; no spy gass. Floating light 6% miles distant; is seldom seen at night from the top of the tower; makes out the light to deep the difference of the light; does not ask permission to be absent; makes a written report once in three months; no time piece all swed; no thermometer or barometer; no spy gass. Floa structions; keep no journal of expenditures of oil and other stores, nor of the weather; keeper had no instruction or training preparatory to taking charge of the light. Predecessor gave no instructions about lighting. No means are provided for rendering assistance to persons in distress. There is an old boat at the station between the present of th

sons in distress. There is an old boat at the station be-longing to the Government, but of no use at present; No orders to report lights that are out at night, nor to examine if all within range are lighted. No storerooms in the tower for supplies; a dirty hole for supplies, without shelves or other means provided for keeping them. Lantern has no curtains. Steps to tower painted daubed on. Floors of house painted, instead of be-ing secured with sand.

Research—Stone, foundations; wooden structures, daubed on. Floors of house painted, instead of being scoured with sand.

Beacons.—Stone, foundations; wooden structures, clap boarded; recently painted white outside, inside unfinished: rooms not in good order—driv; stairs dirty; lantern ditto—glass small size; seven lamps in each boacon, with 14 inch reflectors—old; taken from main tower when it was renovated. Lamps trimmed better than those in the light-house; holes for ventilation closed permanently with putty; only means of ventilation by opening the door leading d.wn the tower; closed the ventilators to keep the blirds out. Oil kept as in light house, on first floor. Tanks only marked with chalk; want of neatness everywhere. Mr. Coggesball stated that the Sandy Hock tower is less expensive for repairs than any one of the small towers in, the district.

istrict. Buoys.—The buoys and the po-perches; and from the shape of the buoys and the po-sition of the numbers, it is difficult to distinguish them; too small; should be nun instead of can, in most in-

stances. Genval Remerks upon Lights from Outside the Bar,—Light-yeasel visible from upper deck of steamer, just before East Beacon and Sandy Hook light in range; invisible just after passing the range. Sandy Hook light and Navesink revolving light appeared to be of nearly equal intensity when one and a quarter miles from East Beacon, (estimated distance) the light at Sandy Hook orange color, and the Navesink light white. Sandy Hook light distant 2¹a; Navesink light white. Sandy Hook light distant 2¹a; Navesink light distant 5¹s mines. Light at Princess Bay, dingry: at Fort Tempkins, good: Robbins's Reef light, pretty good. It is sevident that the revolving light at Navesink is more brilliant than the fixed light on the whole section traversed by the steamer, viz: from two miles south-east of light boat around to one mile west of the West Beacon, both to the tasked eye and when seen through colored glasses, which exhibited one and not the other light. Sandy Hook light is sufficiently good as an entrance of leading light, considering the Navesink as sea lights. It is not doubted that a second order French lens would be a greatly superior light to the present reflector light, and at a saving sidering the Navesins as scanging it is not observed that a second order French lens would be a greatly superior light to the present reflector light, and at a saving of oil equivalent to several hundred dollars per annum.

perior light to the present reflector light, and at a saving of oil equivalent to several hundred dollars per annum Sandy Hook Light Ship.—Capt. Henry P. Lunt; two years to command. Burden, 230 tuns; crew, ten men and one mate. Two lights, fourteen round and two slat wicks; compass lamps, without reflectors. Consume about 365 gallons of oil per annum. Light seen from three to seven miles; no conductor. Vessel in good order; moored with two mushroom anchrs. Three-inch chains and 1½ inch chain bridle. Captain evinced great zeal for the service, and sensible of the want of good lamps and reflectors in place of the present lights. No regulations or instructions furnished. Keeps a regular journal of weather, vessels passing in and out, &c. Vessel too old; had model; rolls badly; unsafe; had extensive repairs last year; vessel well supplied with bosts, &c. Thinks a better model vessel necessary. Said that no one visited the light vessel to inspect, or see if they wanted anything. Wants good apparatus to enable navigators to run for it with certainty; fog bell can be heard 1½ mile. Vessel breaks from her moorings, and in getting her back much expense is incurred.

Fort Torophins Light.—"Narrows," New York; John

curred

Fort Tompkins Light.—"Narrows," New York; John Jennings, keeper—old man. Took charge Aug., 1849. Boatman and searman. His predecessor remained one night to instruct him bow to light his immps. Had been in the same light when kept by another keeper. Hadreceived printed directions to light up at sunset, and keep a good light all night. Nine 24-inch redectors, (parabolic,) brass lamps and frames; put up in 1849, in place of 14-inch reflectors and tin lamps; inferior reflectors. Dome of lantern and interior of sashes duty and black; want painting badly. Lantern has not been painted since présent keeper took charge. Plate glass in that part of the lantern from which the light is seen, 26x10 inches. Tower damp under the lantern and next to floor. Ventilators bad; difficult to use them. Birds get in when opened. They are sliding openings, difficult to regulate. Light not in good condition. Inspected often by Mr. Coggeshall. Keeper goes to New-York for anything that he may require. Chimneys, Fort Tompkins Light .- "Narrows," New York; John

generally, not good; many broken. Lights up after sunset. Trims at nidnight, in summer, in winter, at 11 and 3. No means of knowing the fine; gets up as near as he can at the proper time. Oil tanks without dripping pans. No oil cellar. Tanks not marked, except with chalk. Oil on the floor. Want of nestness and cleanlisess; although better than assaily found A lamp raised with a woosen wedge to keep it up steady. No journal kept. No orders to keep an account of soything. Does not notice lights, vessels, &c. Burns about forty gallons per lamp, a year. Last year one tank of winter oil was bad. House is good order and clean. Tower about the condition of other contract towers, (Navesink, Princess Bay, &c.) damp, but in pretty good preservation. Fourth order lens light would be better for this station, at a saving of 230 gallons of oil per annum.

would be better for this station, as a sering tions of oil per anoum.

Robbia's Repf Light.—Tower of cut stone; erected on a foundation of the same, on the reef. Well built, dry, and in good preservation; built in 1832, by contract. Richard Cary, keeper, took charge July 1, 1842. Absent; found a small boy in charge, sinteen years of age. Fifteen fourteen-inch reflectors in this isntern. Reflectors too small; too many for true economy, and bully placed. Light in very bad order—dirty; and lamps not placed. Light in very bad order—dirty; and lamps not direct. daubing the establishment. Floors of dwelling, steps of lower, and everything that could be painted, was covered. Wasteful expenditure of paint. A fourth order lens-light would make a better light, at a saving of

covered. Waterin expenditure of paint. A fourth order lens-light would make a better light, at a saving of 470 gallons of oil per annum.

Princes Bay Light.—Tower built of rubble-stone, by contract, in 1828; Silas Bidell, principal and only keeper; was stage-driver at the time of appointment; no instruction previous to taking charge of light; took on the constant of light; took of of ligh towertwants whitewasting, and noting one preservationally badly built. Thenps not trimmed at 9 A M; everyth dirty, particularly in the lantern; does not light extinguish as ordered; trims at 3 or 10, and at 2 A gets up by quess to trim lamps. On hand forty-five lons had oil; had to burn it because he had no other.

THE RECENT FRAUDS UPON THE GOVernment, the particulars of which we published in our edition of Monday last, was not commenced. The pro-ability is that the metter will be taken up this afternoon. The accused still remain in custody awaiting the in-

The accused still remain in custody awalting the investigation.
Cappain Taft, of the Ninth Ward, yesterday arrested, on a warrant, Rufus Claggett, land warrant broker, doing business at No. 35 Wall st, charged with having, in Sept. 1849, sold a land warrant for 180 acres of land in consideration of the sum of \$125, to H. P. Bowan, in the presence of George H. Sealey, of No. 60 Broadway, which warrant has recently been cancelled by the Commissioner of Pensions, on the ground that the person, in whose favor the warrant was issued, was not legally entitled to the grant of land therein contined. Mr. Clagget estate that he can show that he purchased the warrant in good faith from the person in whose favor it was made.

THE RECENT CHECK FORGERY ON THE MANHATTAN BANK.—The individual who was recently arrests d, charged by the negro Hicks with having given bim to collect a forged check for \$1,630 on the Manhat an Bank, was yesterday discharged, after a full investigation before Justice Osborn. The negro who pregation before Justice Osborn. The negro who precharged, there being no allegation made that he received the check with a guilty knowledge, or that he made it binself. It is certain that a forgery has been committed, but by whom is yet a mystery.

8 o'clock on Sunday evening John Erbin, residing at No. 50 Manginest, while in a deranged state of min i, jumped into the dock at the foot of Delancy at E. R., and would have been drowned but for the assistance rendered him by officer Santa of the Xirim Ward, who plunged into the water and rescued him. Mr. Erbin was brought to his residence.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING .- The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at his office on the body of James Murphy, a sailor, 35 years of age, born in Ireland, who a cidentalle fell into the dock from pier No. 43 East River, on hat Friday week, and was drowned. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—The Collo-ner, resterrest, beld an inquest at the foot of 25th st, N. It., upon the body of a German, named Geo. Emmett, who was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while bathing in the water at the foot of the above named street. Two of his companions who were with him at the time, saw him struggling in the water, but neither of them being able to swim, they could render no assistance. A ver-dict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

Cour De Souleil .- Michael Colvan, a laborer, while at work at the corner of 1934 st and 40 av., on Saturday afternoon, was overpowered by stroke of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and died yesterday from the effect of the sun and the

Accidents .- A man named C. C. Ashley, while intoxicated fell down the area steps of Rush-ton and Clark's drug store on Sunday evening, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Franklin House in College-place, where he resided. A list named John Anthony, on Sunday evening, fell from a fence in the yard of house No. 121 Roosevelt-st., and dislocated his aboutder-blade. He was taken to the New-York Hos-

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE .- Passing Counterfeit Money.—A black man was arrested yester-day, charged with passing two counterfeit half dollars on Frederick Wall, keeper of an eating-house in Church-st. Committed for examination.

EXTRADITION CASE, U. S. COMMIS-SIGNER'S OFFICE-Before Commissioner Brigham.-la the case of Thomas Kaine, claimed, under the British Government, on a charge of "assault, with latent to commit nurder" on the person of James Balfe, in the county of Westmeath, already referred to, the Commissioner yesterday forenoon rendered a decision (after recounting the various points of the case,) as follows:

"The prisoner, Thomas Kaine, has been arrested by virtue of a warrant issued on the requisition and complaint of Anthony Barcisy, Esq., her Britanule Majesty's Consal at the port of New York, for the crime of an assault, with intent to commit murder, within the dominious of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. This warrant was issued in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty between the Instead States, and great Reight. rant was issued in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and great Britain, of August 9, 18-2, the teath article of which treaty is as follows: 'It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers or authorities respec-tively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, be-ing charged with the crime of murder, or assault with them to commit murder, or piracy, or assault with intent to contain murder, or piracy, or areon, or rollerly, or forgery, or the unterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, sha seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminslity as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or of fense had there been committed, and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the sprehension of the fugitive or person, so charged, that he may be brought before such judges, or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive. The original warrant in this case was issued by James Featherstonhaugh, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the County of Westmenth, Ireland, in which County the alleged crime was committed. The warrant was issued, said copy being certified seconding to the act of Congress, by the Justice of the Peace, who issued the warrant, and strested by the cash of the witness to be a true copy.—James Balfe, the witness who made the information or sificavit upon which said warrant was issued, said copy being certified seconding to the act of Congress, by the Justice of the Peace, who issued the warrant, and strested by the cash of the witness to be a true copy.—James Balfe, the witness who made the information or sificavit upon which said warrant was issued, said copy of April, 1851 he was plowing some land in the County of Westmeath, when Thomas Kune came up to him, armed with a case of pistols, and eek an asylum or shall be found within the ter ies of the other : provided that this shall only

witness had been threatened, said, that he came to warn the witness. Balfe, about it, and asked if he, witness, had a prayer book, witness said that he had not kaine then said he had one himself, and throw it on Kaine then said he had one himself, and threw it on ground before the witness, who stooged to pick it up; that while stooging, Kaine fired one of the pistols at him, and that on examining his person be found marks of a bullet and twenty-even shot in his side, just under his left arm; that he then fied, and that Kaine pur-wed him some distance, but finally named has an and witness saw no more of him. I pon this information the said Festher tonhash, Justice of the Peace for the County of Westmenth, gratted his warrant for the apprehension of Thomas Kaine, the prisoner, upon completin on oath, made beclosely fired a pistal loaded with powder and lead at the said James Baife, with intent to murder him. This warrant, dated April 5, 1801, was immediately put into the hands of one Martin Meagher, Constable of Westmeath, who made search for the prisoner, and was unable to find him or to execute the warrant. The said Meagher was produced before me as a wtness, and bestified, among other things, that he was Acting Constable of the Irish Constabulary of the County of Westmeath, in Ireland, and had been such Constable for several years; that he knew Thomas Kaine, the prisoner, and had known him for three years and upward; that he had received, as such Constable, the warrant before mentioned, to execute against the prisoner; that it was the original warrant; that he saw James Featherstonhaugh, the magistrate, the prisoner; that it was the original warrant; that he saw James Featherstonhaugh, the magistrate, execute it; that he knew said Featherstonhaugh to be a Justice of the Peace of the County of Westmesth, in Ireland He also testified that on the same day he saw James Baife; that Baife's cost seemed to be burned with powder; that there were shot marks on his left side; that the witness accompanied Boife to the magistrate where he made the into mation, and that on the same day the witness received the warrant against the prisoner. Meagher further testified that the order for his coming here on this duty come from the under Secretary of State, upon the application of the Crown Solicitor of the County of Westmeath, and that there was a reward of £50 offered Rev. St. 783, chap 2, and would be complied with to all listents and purposes by testimony from which the Commissioner or meditarts should conclude that the off-med had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the prisoner to have been golly thereof. Probable cause is deduced from a state of facts and circumstances which sciord reasonable grownds of suspicion of guilt. (I Barr's Trial, 11, 14, 15, 4 Cranch, R. 129, Barbour's Crim. Law, 455, 492, 495, 4 Chitty's Blackstone, 235.) There is no question in my mind as to the identity of the prisoner, nor that the offense charged comes within the specification of the treaty, nor as to probable cause of guilt. Technical objections, however, are taken to the evidence on the part of the counsel for the prisoner, principally. Ist. That the official character of the person signing the warrant is not sufficiently made out. From an inspection of the original warrant isself, it appears by an indorsement thereon that proof upon eath was made on 11m April, 1851, before one of the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Liverpool; that the names ubscribed to the warrant was of the hand-writing of the justice who signed it, and therefore auth rity was given for the execution of the warrant within the said borough. But as to this point the testimony of the winness Meaker is clear. He swears that James Featherstonhaugh is a Justice of the Peace of the County of Westmesth in Ireland: that he saw him sign the criginal warrant produced in this case; and that the information was made before him in that character.

It cannot be necessary to produce or prove the Com-

and that the information character. It cannot be necessary to produce or prove the Commission under which the Justice of the Peace held office. Proof that he publicly discharged the duties of a magistrate, and acted as such, is prima facle evidence of his efficial character. (Greenleaf on Evidence, vol.

The legal presumption is, that a man acting in a publle office has been rightfully appointed. (Cow. & Hill's Notes to Phillips on Evidence, p. 297, 12-12 Weston, 70, Etc. rs. Verelst, 3 Camp., 457; Bish p.s. Cone, N. H. R., 513; and People rs. Gilbert Anthons, N. P. Francisco, 161.

Kep., 191.) Lord Ellenborough says, in Rex rs. Verelst, 3 Camp., Lord Etlenborough says, in Rex as Verelst, 3 Camp., 433, that it is a general pre samption of law that a person acting in a public capacity is duly authorized to do so; and in Rex as, Jones, 2 Camp. R., 131, where the objection was taken to a letter offered in evidence purporting to be signed by Mr. Pitt and others, Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, that it was necessary to prove these persons were Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, and had authority to write the letter, by producing their Complission, it was held unnecessary, and the letter was admitted on proof of the hand writing of the three per-

seury. That there is no evidence that the warrant is the 2. That there is no evidence that the warrant is the original warrant.

The wigness Meagher swears, however, that it is the original warrant; that he saw it signed by the Magistrate, and that it was delivered to him (Meagher) to be exceeded. The provisions of the 2d vol. Revised Statues, pp. 492-3, reflect on by the counsel for the prisener, are not applicable in this case, because the 2sth section provides that the preceding sections of that article shall not prevent the proof of any record or judicial pri ceeding of the Courts of any foreign country, according to the rules of the Common Law, in any other manner than that therein directed. Those sections, therefore, which are relied upon by the council for the prisoner, do not exclude any mode of proof said, and of a bearing upon the return of the warrant

nal warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons lacuing such warrant, and attested upon the each of the party producing them to be true copies of the depositions, may be received in ordence.

I have considered these, as well as the other objections taken, and not necessary here to be recapitulated, with careful deliberation, and with an auxious desire, on the one side, to de everything required by the interests of justice, and a discharge in good faith of the sacred obligations of our treaty stipulations—and, on the other, to do nothing inconsistent with a proper regard to the security of personal liberty.

"On the whole, I am of the opinion that the papers offered in proof in the cause are gruperly authenticated;

"On the whole, I am of the optition that the papers offered in proof in the cause are properly authenticated; and as the evidence itself, in my view, is sufficient to commit the prisoner, had the offense been committed here, I feel it my duty to certify the proceedings had before me to the Secretary of the State of the United States, in whom is vested the power by the treaty to issue a warrant for the extradition of the prisoner."

There appeared to be much excitement among a potion of our Irish population, and a strong feeling exied adverse to Kaine being surrendered under the tresty. Large gatherings took place in the neighborhood of the City Prison, and of the C. S. offices, in consequence of which the p isoner was not brought to Court the decision being merely to certify, under the treaty, to the Secretary of State at Washington, it was

More Rownrism .- The following case is furnished us by responsible witnesses: "On Friday ening last we witnessed one of those diabolical out reces which have recently occurred so frequently in the public thoroughfares of this City. A couple of genglemen were walking along very quietly through Chat-hamet, rear Duane, when they were met and assailed by three dirty specimens of "Short Boys." The gentle men were crowded completely off the walk, and one of them was struck a heavy blow in the breast by one of by an equally heavy blow in the 'mug' of the assallant. The alarm was then given, and some half-dozen more rowdles came to the rescue. The scene grew exciting but the genilemen proved themselves invincible. Finding themselves getting into pretty close quarters, and the possibility of getting out of the scrape by any fair means growing beautifully less, they had recourse to means not particularly congenial to the 'internal im-provements of the physical system. One of them drew a sword came, the other drew a bowie knife, and the blackgrands, finding 'discretion the better part of valor,' w their sleds.

We are no advocates of the use of deadly weapons.

We answer, why did not the police arrest them? We answer, why did not the police arrest them. to be out in the evening have and to be out in the evening have and to be out in them. We hardly think any one, confidence in them. We hardly think any one, confidence in them. We hardly think any one, in the particular reliab for being showed off the walk into the genter by a gang of loafers well known to, if not in collusion with, the police. It is not in accordance with the spirit of independence and personal rights, and no one will—no one outsit to—submit to it. If political corruption has deprived us of the protection of civil law, orruption has deprived us of the protection of civil law, the sconer our chizens prepare themselves for mob-law the greater will be their security. Indeed, what other resource have wer These gentiemen, the next day, resource have wer These gentiemen, the next day, resource have mer These gentiemen, the next day, resource have mer a warrant at the Mayor's office, but the greater will be their security. Indeed, what other resource have wer These gentiemen, the next day, made application for a warrant at the Mayor's office, but were referred to Chief Justice Osborn, by him were sent to the Clerk of the Court, and by him again to the Sixth Ward Station-House. Here they were questioned as to where the difficulty occurred, and when told it took place in that Ward, they were asked it they lived in that Ward. No, they fived in East Broadway, the Seventh Ward. They were then told that they must eater the complaint at the Station-House of the Ward in which they lived. Here they were again cent back to the

Ward in which the fraces coursed, saying they had no thing to do with rows in another Ward. This is the extent of the satisfaction they obtained from the Police Department. Is it not time we had a Vigilance Commit-

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. - Between A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDER.—Der Wech and 10 o'clock on Saurday night, Officer Cropsey, of the Third Word, found as aged manusies p in the street, and conducted him to the Station House, where he stated to Capt. Olimstend that his name was James McDanald—that he had ser red through the war of the resulution, and that his place of residence was Cambridge, Mass. He had been to Washington, from which place to Pall-adelphia Gen. Seed had paid his tare. He is now on his way home.

COURT CALENDAR-This Day .- Com-MON PLEAS - Part I - N & 1.142, 1.276, 1.278, 1.380, 1.582, 1.384, 1.286, 1.388, 1.390, 1.282, 1.284, 1.296, 1.298, 1.390, 1.202, 1.244, 1.296, 1.298, 1.390, 1.302, 1.314, 1.316, 1.318, 1.339, 1.392, 1.334, 1.335, 1.330, 1.332, 1.334, 1.335, 1.331

CIRCUIT COURT.-Nos 438 313, 456, 123, 413, 302, 17, 389, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 17. SUPERME COURT— Secial Term.—Nos. 8, 7, 64, 73, 6, 28, 81, 82, 74, 42, 84, 52, 62, 80, 83.

REDUCTION OF PRICES .- Rich Dress REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Kitch Dress Goods reduced at least 30 per cent at COLUMBIA HALL, No. 231 Grandest; rich Gressan or Dissue, the same sold last week at 75 cents per yard with be othered this week at 50 cents; elegant Bevages of the most beautiful patterns, (chints colors) reduced from 30 cents to 31 per yard; Grenadines Alberines, French Jaconels and Lawns of the ne west styles of patterns and colors; reduced to nearly one half of the prices of the last week, a lowing to the advance state of the summer and the objections of retaining goods over their season. The present opportunity offers unheard-of advantages in bargains that no lady should allow to pass unbreaded.

The best miniature works are made by the Italian Artia; N. Connaot, who has got his studie at No. 102 Leonard-st. The Ladies are particularly requested to visit his studie and see the accuracy of the liken research the finish of the works made by the artist himself.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER .- On Saturday evening a Committee of the Common Council waited solutions complimentary to his country and himself, and tendering to him the hospitalities of the City. To this

Mr. Meagher replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Were I to accept the invitation you GENTLEMEN: Were I to accept the invitation you have do see me the honor to convey, I should feel far less embarrassed than I now do in veaturing to decide it. There is always a pleasure in complying with a generous solicitation, and in the gratification it affords, one is led insensibly to overlook the difficulties it may impose. You will rest assured, then, that in resigning the honors you have offered, the atrongest reasons influence my occision. With those reasons you have already been made acquainted. It is unnecessary for me to repeat them here—the more so, since I chertah the belief that they have met with your approval. Neither is it necessary for me to assure you that I receive with gratitude this high testimony of your consideration. The absence of all excitement enables me to estimate it the more clearly, and by leaving my memory free from every distracting incident, will tend the more forcioly to perpetuate the impression it has made. Proceeding as it does from the representatives of a city whose carliest youth has been biessed with a forume and celebrity which many a nation, after years of toil and enterprise, has failed to achieve, I regard it with a feeling of pride that is lessened only by the consciousness of my being which many a nation, after years of toil and enterprise, has failed to achieve, it regard it with a feeling of pride that is lessened only by the consciousness of my being unworthy to receive it. The foremost citizen of the common westh might well rejoice in the honors which flow from such a fountain. Other men have founded cities to con memorate great victories. You have reared a noble monomest upon the scene of a great reverse, like those of Rome, your marts and temples oversuch the tembs of martyrs. Here, on this spot, Sultvan, and Stuling, and Woodhul were made priseners. Not far from this, Washington want on beholding a carnage he was unable to resist. The switt and stately messengers of your commerce the such or of the waters where the prison shits of England or ce bore their freight of woe and horror. The spires that point their imperishable thrones, mark the and once bore their freight of woe and horror. The spires that point their imperishable thrones, mark the field in which three thousand three hundred soldiers of the Revolution tell. To the stift and her olson which survived all this—which retrieved these losses—which won an eternal compensation for this blood—these lengthening lines and expanding circles of free homes contribute a perpetual evidence. Memorial of what a patient courage can achieve—teaching as that the sufficience according to the union of freedom are not endured in valuation the union of freedom are not endured in valuation the severest sacrifiers will be one day required—that in the darkest season of adversity no people should despair; that beyond the clouds which thicken round them, there is a future, in the light of which their children small rejoice, and their own graves be covered with wreaths and ifferings—that he crown of therese but forestandows the crown of glory—It is not presumptions to predict that your fine city will statu and flourish—munitplying its golden from and is pleafed that your fine city will return that your sectionents should be generous, as that cause for the s-ke of which I gave up my home, and all the charms which attached to it—ch- erfally embracing the closs, in terdmeny of the fidelity with which I followed the fortunes of an injured people. Through the carktess which surrounds it—the furmition ms, the revitings, the slanders that have een in aped upon it—you have recognized the righteen ness of that cause, and you this day proof limit. Thus again you set asince the decree which falsified that cause, and would have stamped it with ridicule and reprobation. For this I thank your with an overflowing heart—for this you shall have the approval of all good men, and the bon slicit as of Him in whose hand is the fate of nations. Continuing faintful to the principles you have s-nettoned, I trost have the approval of all good men, and the bonddict may of lim in which shad it the fate of nations. Continuing fainful to the principles you have senctioned, I treat that I shall one day be enabled to point be a career the utility of which will bester entitle me to the favors I now graefully decline. Continuing faitful to the same, I forsee that America will be the visible providence of the world, and that while she encourages the weak, the struggling and oppressed, she will augment her own power of doing good by wind at the condidence and love of every race. Thus will be accomplished the freedom of the world; and with that freedom will be distributed the happiness in the fruition of which the divine law shall be constiminated in destring the liberty of my country. I am actuated not only by the love which all must bear to their native land, but by the nobler anxiety to see the work of the creation made perfect. For all nations that yearn effor a purer and loftier existence, I have the deepest sympaths, though I limit my edivits to the one. Every free action is a benefactor to the rest. Every enalayed nation is a burden. When all are free, the design of heaven wit be fulfilled—the earth shall rejected in her fullness—man reveal the order has a facelite in their highest order; and the life that is beneath the stars shall, at har, reflect in pence and purity the breaty, the order, and the glory that reigns above. Even for the land of my exile, I have a fervent prayer. Looking apon the conceilness with which it has been clothed, the fruitfulness and capacity for great purposes with which it has been clothed, the fruitfulness and capacity for great purposes with which it has been clothed, the fruitfulness and capacity for great purposes with which it has been clothed, the fruitfulness and capacity for great purposes with which it has been clothed, the fruitfulness as of long been visited, there may be vouchasfed

Mr. Hennessy then made a brief address on behalf of the St. Patrick Society, to which Mr. Meagher replied, and the audience dispersed.

the has so long been visited, there may be vouchsafed to her a beneficent redemption—that they who have thriven by that pestitence, and grown haughty in her disgrace, may be dispersed—and that, sharing the fortune of her stater colonies, she may rise in attempts and loy, and freedom, and in the words of the sacred book, shine forth "with her wings of silver, and her feathers covered with yellow gold." In that happy time, your country shall be greater than she is now—becoming yet more exalted in the general happiness to which her example shall have contributed. The conception of her diffed son—whose genius has immortalized the sorrow and the grandeur of the Greeian slave—shall be real-

d the grandeur of the Grecian slave—shall be real-d. In the midst of the rejoicing world your country

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-There is a trial ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—There is a trial new going on in the Brookiyn City Court in which two new named Stadectky and Erler are defendants, on an indictment charging them with conspiracy in producing the estrangement and final separation of a wife from her bushand. On Fridey last the woman was brought up to testify in the case, and after returning to her residence in the evening, proceeded to her apartment, locked the door, and took a large dose of laudanum, enough, in the opinion of the attending physician, to kill hiree people. Her situation was discovered some time after ward and remedies were administered, but too late, it is feared, to be of any avail. She now lies in a very precarious condition.

MAN SHOT .- A colored man named MAN SHOT.—A colored man named Johnson, residing at Crowhill, came to the First District Station House on Saturday, and informed the officers that he had on the previous night shot a colored man whom he detected in the act of igniting a heap of shavings in the vicinity of his house. He said an attempt had previously been made to fire his premises. The incendiary had no doubt been severely wounded, as the blood was traced a considerable distance along the road. He made his evenpe, however.

FOUND DROWNED .- The body drowned man was picked up at the toot of Remsen at a Friday we nine. It had been in the water such length of time as to render identification impossible Verdict, found drowned.

IT A small boy named Michael Mc-Dade had his jaw broken, on Sunday, by a stone whithing been carefeelly thrown by a companion.

DISORDERLY FIREMEN .- John Morrell, member of Positive Co. No. 3, was arrested on Friday and taken before Justice King, for an assault and battery with intent to take the life of John McLaughlin, forcuma with intent to the tree fire of John McLaughlin, for eman of Engine Co. No. 7, at the fire in Courtest, by striking him on the head with an iron wreach, laying the scale open for some distance. The wound was considered cangerous, and Mr. McLaughlin was conveyed to along the near by and had it dressed. The Justice thought the act so malicious, that he bound discreditorer in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge before the next 'rm of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Robert Ran and Philip Ban, also members of No. 3, were arrested on Saturday, charged with an attempt to take the late of George Williams, of No. 7, by turnwing about at him at the same fire. They were also held to ball to answer the charge.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

DEDICATION OF AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH. DEDICATION OF AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH—On Saturday last, at 1049 o'clock, the Glurch of the Assension, situated just east of the boundary of Williamsburgh, near the Cross Roads, an Busharks are and on a site which commands an extended view of the country for miles about, was dedicated by Right Roy. Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire. The reverend gentlemen to perticipate in the exercises of the occasion were, Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Jamaica; Rev. Mr. Redell, o'the Church of the Ascension of New-York, who preached the discourse of the occasion: Rev. Mr. Timbon, of Williamsburgh, who conducted the services; Rev. Charles Reynolds, of Carist's Church, in North Broykiys, who will diliciate as Pastor of this Church; and Rev. Geo. Sayres, of New-Jersey. This Church is 30 by 30 feet in size, and is constructed of wood, and isros kiys, who will officiate as Pastor of this Courch; and Rev. tivo Sayres, of New-Jersey. This Church is 30 by 30 feet in size, and is constructed of wood, and built and finished in the early English style of architecture, with maked raf ers and bruces, which, with the inside of the roof are painted. The tuside of the walls are painted in initiation of stone-work. The windows are of stained glass; those in the rear of the after are really shaped and beautifully stained, representing the usual symbols of the English Church. It is farnished with plain seats, an organ, desks for the services covered with rich velvets, and other fittings to correspond, it cast about \$2.000, of which sum the Church of the Ascension in New-York, gave \$1,000. It is, in many respects, a model for congregations whose means will not allow an expensive building and who, by substituting a tractful for an expensive edifice may be suited, and avoid debt, that dreaded incutus of Churches, and thirty members. Toward the close of the dedication services the clergy and laity present partook of the communion.

While Ratification Megating.—The

While RATIFICATION MEETING.—The While General Committee of the city held a meeting at Ashiat d Hall, last evening, to propare for a grand demonstration of the enthusissm of the people of the "kingdom" toward the National While Ticket. The necessary Committees to take charge of the proparations for the occasion were appointed. They will secure prominent orstors for the occasion; delegations from the different Wards will come in procession with music, banners and torches. A salute will be fired, and fireworks will add to the interest of the affair. The propers are that it will be a demonstration worthy the enterprising young city, as well as the candidates in wheel henor it is to be conducted.

FIRE.- A sash and blind factory, near the correr of Larimay and Ainslee st, was burned at 10 o'clock last night. Several adjoining buildings were demaged. They were saved from total destruction by

THE SAVINGS BANK -The deposits in the William burgh Savings Bank for the first year of its existence up to the 9th instant amounted to over \$100,000, which speaks better for the saving proposition of its laboring classes than could have been reasonably anticipated.

BOAT UPSET .- A boat with two men, named Young and Ebsworth, from New-York in it was upset on Friday afternoon, by one of the Houstonet, Ferry boats. The men were rescued from drowning.

SENT TO THE ALMS HOUSE .- For want of a House of Refuge, the young girl, Mary Ann Burks, that stole the butter from the groceries, was sent to the Poor House, until a better place can be provided for her.

At Union Church, St. Alban's, Yt., June 22, by Rev. Charles Fay CHARLES W. McCUNE, of New York, to Miss SARAH 6. daughter of Hoa. H. R. Benrdsley, of the former place.

on Sunday, June 27, JARED GOODHEART, in the Slot year of His friends, and those of his sons, William and Gorge, likew the trends of his bretisers, Googe and William, also the members of E-mpains Lodge, So. 9, 1, 0, of O. F., and the Order is general to the members of Bodford at, Methodist Riscoppi Clurch, are respectfully invited to attend his inneral this alternoon. Truesday, I do 'clock, from his later residence, No. 29 Janest, without further

on Sonday, June 27, of cholera infantum, MARY C., only child of Wm, and Prudence Earle, aged 3 months and 6 days.

The fineral services will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at the Upper New Recipite M. E. Church on the arrival of the 11:30 train ed to attend. Sundry evening, the 17th iust., SARAH, widow of John Perne.

one Sist year.

Lor fracide, and those of her son, Rev. Dr. Ferria. are invited to
end her fraceal sorvices, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the
locate of her son, No. 10: East Brogowsy. Wesser Revort or Dearst in the City and County of New York,

WERELT BERGET OF DEFINE IN the City and County of New York, from the 19th say of June to the 10th shy or June, 19th. Mos. 65

Discover.—Abstraces. 7, Apoplexy. 12, Applyris, 3; Arthurs, 1;
Atriphic, 1; Assure 2; Bleeding, 1; Bleeding from Lange, 2; Broncheller, 2; Cancer of Womb, 3; Cascalty, 1; Cholera Infanton, 13; Color, 3; Cocompagnos, 4; Conventions, 33; Group, 11; Conventions, 3; Cocompagnos, 4; Conventions, 3; Cress, 11; Conventions, 4; Cholera Infanton, 13; Color, 4; Cholera Infanton, 13; Color, 4; Cholera Infanton, 13; Color, 4; Cholera Infanton, 14; Conventions, 4; Conventions, 4; Conventions, 4; Conventions, 4; Convention, 4; Percention of Kana, 4; Evapora, 4; Percentions, 4; Evapora, 4; Percention, 4; Evapora, 4; Percention, 4; Freed Part Parkell, 5; Percention, 4; Percention, 4; Percention, 4; Percention, 4; Convention, 6; Convention of Heart, 1; Licoprogenous of Kalanya, 1; Convention of Heart, 1; Licoprogenous of Kalanya, 1; Convention of Heart, 2; Inflammation of Heart, 3; Inflammation of Heart, 4; I

Copy inspector of Dearms, in the City of Brooklyn, for the west ending June 56, 1862. Males, 31; Females, 23; Advits, 27; Chairen, 31—arcai, 58; Bronet, 1; Corone Stormach, 3; Choiera, Discoute—Arch 22; 1; Romet, 1; Corone Stormach, 3; Choiera, Indael, 23; Congention, Brains, 1; Consumptions, 8; Convolutions, 7; Cyana, 1; Debt 21; Particle 2; Device Head, 2; Device 19; Particle 2; Device Head, 2; Device 19; Particle 2; Device Head, 2; Device 19; Links, 2; Device Head, 3; Device 19; Links, 3; Device 19; Links, 3; Device 19; Links, 4; Links,

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Sales at the Stock Exchange ... June 28.

ACCESS TO THE CONTRACT OF THE	
\$10,000 U.S. 6'e, 67	100 Eco R.B
\$200 do '08113	50 40
2,000 Indiana 25g 66	200 do
5r G Indiano Canal del. 5s 15	200 . do 650 m
1,000 Harlem Ex. Ctis 80	180 do 10 4
Tone Rose lot Mige. Eds 116 4	125 do 1914
1,200 do	400 do (d) 89 %
2.000 Erie 5d Mige. Bdv 107 %	px: do
1.000 Krie Inc. Bds 90%	50 do
1,000 Eric Cong. Ris. '71, 995	125 - 40
8,000 do	100 Harlem H.H 739
10,000 40,	100 do 500 73 kg
5.00 Ece Copy., 62100%	100 do 43 73 kg
	a(a) disc
for Bank America. ex.der. 118	100 60
200 N. A. West	100 Nor. all. Wor. R.R 5516
THE COURSE CO. LANSING THE PARTY OF	100 -
to Penn. Out Co	(00 40,
610 40	100 Reading R. R stig
25 Florence & Keyner 37	(50) \$9,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
to Edgeworth Land Co 6%	100 60
DO EXPERIENTED PRINCIPLE CONTRACTOR	100 60
41 Stemington H. M	180 do 45 865
50 (0	990 do
g(r) do	100 40
100 Roch. & Syr. R. R 1824	50 40
10 de123	50 Mich. Central RR 45,100
100 Long Lebend R. H 20	54 N. Lodiana R.R opg. 113
15 Mich. So. R. R. ex. dir. 11419	ON D. ROUGHER DEST OPE. 11.5
RECOND	BOARTS.
arrow Pannarivania fe 169	250 Reading B. R 87 56

RECOND	BOARD.
er no Pennsylvania is 16	250 Reading R. R 87 b
CAN Alabama for 10	200 do
18 (10) N. Y. State Se, Is 61 .108	203 do 873
2.000 Krie Income Bds100	200 60 430 874
150 Plinois State Bunk 3 h	050 Erie St. R 895
100 N. A. Trust 15%	100 do
50 Nicaregua Transit Co 30%	(500) 40
50 60	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R \$6.
100 do	300 do
109 Penn. Coni Co	260 do 563
50 60	10 Stonington R. B 645
25 de1135	30 da
1200 New Jersey Zinc 19%	59 do
00 do	25 do 563
25 Mich. So. R. R., ex.div.11416	50 Panamn R. R
166 Mich. Cent. R. R 55 110	1 15 Panzina R. R. Scrip 159

PHILADELPHIA SALES OF STOCKS, Mone